Volume 2 Number 6 March 1975

DEP citizens' bulletin

C & P DEPUTY COMMISSIONER REAPPOINTED

Theodore Bampton, Deputy Commissioner for the Conservation and Preservation Division of DEP, was reappointed by Governor Grasso. He will continue heading the Division he has overseen since 1972.

Bampton, a Connecticut native, was educated in the state and has been employed here his entire professional career, excepting his military service.

Holder of a B.S. and M.S. in wildlife management from UConn, he was first employed as a research technician there, then became a game biologist with the State Board of Fisheries and Game. He rose through various positions on the Board, becoming District Supervisor, Assistant Director, and Director until the formation of DEP, when the Board was absorbed into the new department.

With DEP, Bampton became Director of Operations, and four months later, Deputy Commissioner.

He is a member or officer of a number of professional wildlife and natural resource societies.

As C & P Deputy Commissioner, Bampton presides over nearly 500 full-time DEP employees, plus 800 seasonal employees hired for summer work.

The eight units and five regional headquarters in his division are service-oriented, both for recreation and for natural resource management purposes.

The Law Enforcement Unit enforces all wildlife, off-road vehicle and recreational laws. Law enforcement personnel made some 1966 arrests last year, with an 88% rate of conviction -- better than any other law enforcement body in the state. There are 44 conservation officers who enforce these laws statewide.

The Fish and Water Life Unit is divided into two sections. The inland section licenses over 185,000 fishermen, produces some 710,000 trout in three state hatcheries, reclaims bodies of water and stocks them with more desirable species of fish, conducts stream improvement activities and, where needed, introduces and carefully monitors new species in bodies of water.

The marine section has charge of all finfish and crustaceans in Long Island Sound (not shellfish, which are the province of the Department of Agriculture's Aquaculture Division). It oversees some 93,000 registered lobster pots, conducts research on species such as bluefish, alewives and glut herring, runs an anadromous fish program (fish which are born and return to spawn in fresh water, but spend most of their life in salt water, such as salmon or shad), and conducts estuarine investigations through a series of sampling stations, to enable DEP to predict consequences of proposed actions in estuaries.

Wildlife Unit. There are 325 species of mammals and birds in the state, 40 of which are considered game species. The wildlife unit is concerned with all of these species. The unit deals with 90,000 licensed hunters, raises and liberates 42,000 pheasants annually and conducts extensive habitat improvement and waterfowl programs. The unit has created 58 waterfowl marshes in the state over the past 20 years.

Parks and Recreation Unit. There are 35,000 acres of state-owned park and recreation land, containing 200 facilities of various kinds, such as bathhouses and concession stands. The unit runs 1,000 major programs on these lands, and as the population grows, and due to the energy crisis stays closer to home, the unit is under constant pressure to provide more bike, snowmobile, and snowshoe trails, camping sites and other recreational facilities.

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The Land Acquisition Unit has three basic functions: 1) Land acquisition for the state, in full or less than fee (e.g. easements). 2) Property management, as distinct from development. This includes such activities as surveys, encroachment and boundary line problems. The land acquisition unit oversees some 200,000 acres of state-owned land (including less than fee lands). Prior to 1955, land acquired by the state was not usually surveyed, hence 90% of this land must be surveyed. 3) Municipal acquisition of land. The unit administers the state and federal land acquisition grants. Some $3 million of federal money a year is given to municipalities through the land acquisition unit.

The Forestry Unit. Of the 200,000 acres of state-owned land, 130,000 acres are in forest. The forestry unit manages these acres, and harvests some 4 million board feet of timber annually. Of equal importance is the technical assistance offered to landowners. 80% of Connecticut is forested, and 90% of these acres are privately owned - and usually under-managed. The forestry unit hopes to change this situation.

The unit also runs the state forest nursery which grows 6 million trees and shrubs annually, maintains 120 miles of state forest and fire roads and oversees forest fire control, including information, training of fire fighters, and assistance to municipal fire fighters.

The Water and Related Resources Unit is divided into two sections - coastal and inland.

The coastal section is the regulatory body for the state's tidal wetlands. It maps these wetlands, and grants permits for regulated activities in the designated areas. It is also responsible for shore erosion control, dredging and erection of structures in tidal and navigable waters.

The inland section has responsibility for regulating the inland wetlands in some 36 towns which chose not to self-regulate and for assistance to towns which are regulating their own inland wetlands.

It is also responsible for overseeing dams classified as dangerous to life and property, and must grant a permit for construction of all new dams and repairs of existing ones.

The state channel encroachment line program falls under this unit, as do the low flow regulation and algae and aquatic weed control programs, sponsorship or review of small watershed flood control programs and U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Projects.

The Operations and Maintenance Unit is the central service unit for the C & P Division, operating the central supply depot in Portland, screening funding requests, supervising repairs to department-owned buildings. It is also responsible for the department radio communications system and the Youth Conservation Corps program.

The liaison with the Indian Affairs Council also works with this unit. The Council provides services to the reservation community in the state and advises DEP on programs for the Indian population.

The five regions. The Hartford C & P staff establishes policy and program. The regional headquarters contain the troops that do the actual implementing. The marine region is concerned entirely with Long Island Sound and all the programs of the units which relate to it. The four inland regions carry out the inland programs, and are staffed with wildlife biologists, foresters, recreation specialists, conservation officers, fishery biologists, and staff trained in other disciplines.

Bampton has won wide praise for efficient integration of many independent commissions into a united C & P division, and for effective management of services under constant demand and growing pressure. He will continue this stewardship.

CAMPING

Reservations are now being accepted for use of campsites in Connecticut's state parks and forests from May 15 through Labor Day.

Reservations may be made for a minimum of two nights and a maximum of 14. An interim period of at least seven days is required before a 14-night stay can be renewed at the same park. Applications must be made on 1975 reservation forms available from DEP's Parks and Recreation Unit, Room 267 (566-2304).

Applications will be accepted for the following campgrounds: Black Rock State Park, Thomaston; Devil's Hopyard State Park, East Haddam; Hammonasset Beach State Park, Madison; Hopeville Pond State Park, Jewett City; Housatonic Meadows State Park, Cornwall Bridge; Kettletown State Park, Southbury.

Also, Lake Waramaug State Park and Macedonia Brook State Park, in Kent, Mashamoquet Brook State Park, Pomfret Center; Rocky Neck State Park, Niantic; Taylor Brook Campground, Winchester; and American Legion State Forest, Pleasant Valley.

The official camping season opens April 15 and ends September 30, except for Lake Waramaug State Park, which does not open until May 15. From April 15 to May 14 and from Labor Day to Sept. 30, the camp lots are allocated on a first come, first served basis. After May 15, reservations may be mailed directly to the camps.

BIRD FEEDERS BEWARE

A program of bird feeding is interesting, educational and fun, but it is not always a good thing for the birds.

Anyone who starts feeding birds should be sure to continue the feeding program all winter, because birds quickly become dependent on the constant food supply. If you're taking a vacation, make sure you leave enough food behind, or many of the birds at your feeding station could starve.

The presence of a filled bird feeder can cause birds to leave their preferred habitat and concentrate in one area. When birds are concentrated, the rate of predation rises and the chances of disease and parasitic infection increase.

A good feeding station should provide cover for birds to escape from both flying and ground predators. The area around the station must be kept clean, since decaying food or droppings may act as cultures for bacteria. (Bacterial infections are more commonly found in waterfowl feeding programs.) Care must always be taken in handling droppings, since some birds -- especially pigeons and starlings -- can transmit diseases to humans.

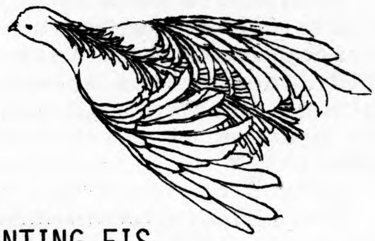
Some types of food can be harmful to the birds. Straight peanut butter, for instance, could be gummy enough to strangle a bird that takes too large a mouthful. Just to be safe, peanut butter should be mixed with chopped raisins, ground nuts, cornmeal, or chopped prunes to make a granular patty.

Sometimes, birds which normally migrate are delayed past their migration time by food offered in late autumn. These birds often die during the winter because they are not adapted to its rigors. Some of the stranded migrants can be saved if proper foods are provided; however, catbirds, robins, thrushes and thrashers need soft fruits, such as chopped raisins or prunes, grapes, cherries, or cranberries. These should be poked into the sharpened twigs of a dead branch or the thorns of a hawthorn, or presented on a wire framework. A sunny area out of the wind should be provided.

A feeding program can become expensive in both time and money. The state cannot assume the burden of a feeding program that has outgrown the individual or group which started it. The bird population will have to drop to a level that can be supported by the feeder. This policy includes game and non-game birds.

Although the policy seems heartless, it is in agreement with one of the first laws of nature -- the size of a population is governed by the availability of food, water and shelter.

Migratory waterfowl do not benefit from a feeding program unless there is an emergency such as coastal icing. Migratory birds passing through the state are well able to fend for themselves.



BIRD HUNTING EIS

A draft environmental statement on migratory bird hunting nationwide has been issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to comply with an out-of-court settlement of a lawsuit brought last fall to end duck hunting.

The public has until April 14, 1975, to comment on the draft environmental statement (DES). Public hearings will be held in seven locations nationwide between March 15 and 22. (The nearest hearing to Connecticut is in Pennsylvania). A final environmental impact statement will be issued after all public comments are considered.

The DES describes the Interior Department's issuance of annual regulations permitting the sport hunting of migratory birds.

The five objectives of these regulations are listed in the DES as follows:

1. To provide protection of migratory bird populations by regulated management of harvest.
2. To provide outdoor recreational and harvest opportunities compatible with resource reproductive capabilities and maintenance of acceptable population levels.
3. To assist in the prevention of depredations of agricultural crops by migrating game birds.
4. To distribute hunting opportunity for migratory birds as equitably as possible among hunters along migration routes.
5. To limit the accidental taking of non-target species where there is a reasonable possibility that hunter confusion between target and non-target species might exist.

Regulations are set by the Department of the Interior in concert with Flyway Councils. The regulations control the number and kinds of birds that may be taken, the period when hunting is permitted, the length of season within that period, the time of day when hunting may take place, and the legal methods by which birds may be hunted.

Each state then sets hunting regulations within these frameworks, with the ability to adopt more restrictive rules. State wildlife agencies select from various options and may hold public hearings in the process of establishing their regulations.

The DES discusses migratory bird hunting since 1918, when the federal government became responsible for protection and conservation of migratory birds. This includes information about the 56 species hunted, the hunting community, the economic and legal aspects of bird hunting, and the federal and state land acquisition programs to provide living space for birds. The regulatory process is discussed, relating the international, national, and state wildlife management organizations, census programs, and law enforcement efforts to the annual setting of regulations. The impact of hunting on, and the breeding potential of the various bird populations is discussed also, as are four alternatives to the present way of issuing annual regulations. These alternatives include issuing no regulations; permitting the individual states to establish regulations; permitting an international body to establish regulations; and issuing regulations for periods longer than one year.

The size of the DES precludes wide public distribution; however, a copy is available for review in DEP's Wildlife Unit, Room 250.

A shortened summary version of the DES can be obtained by writing to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. 20240. Written comments may be mailed to Defense Industrial Supply Center, Building 4, Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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FISHING IN THE HATCHERY

The public fishing ponds at the Quinebaug Valley Hatchery in Plainfield opened on March 1, 1975.

The two public ponds, one for fly fishermen and one for lure fishermen, are stocked with trout weighing up to four pounds and offer an excellent opportunity for anglers to sharpen their skills before the regular season opens on April 19. These ponds also provide ideal conditions where a parent can teach a son or daughter to fly fish or spinfish.

The ponds are open on a permit basis and anglers are limited to one three-hour period each day. The four daily periods are from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., to 1:00 p.m. (no second period on Mondays or Fridays), 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., and 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Permits must be obtained from the Hartford office of the Fish and Water Life Unit, Room 255, DEP. A charge of 50 cents is made for each permit; however, this is collected at the fishing ponds and not at the time the permit is obtained.

A few special regulations are in effect on these ponds. An adult licensed angler over 21 years of age may be accompanied by only one juvenile angler under 16 years of age. Juvenile anglers as well as adult anglers must have a permit, and all anglers 16 years of age or older must also have a 1975 fishing license. Fishing in the fly fishing pond is restricted to the use of a single fly tied on a single barbless hook. Fishing in the lure pond is restricted to the use of one artificial lure with a single barbless hook. The creel limit for both ponds is one fish. An angler may catch and release any number of fish until one fish is creeled (kept), after which he must stop fishing and turn in his permit. Complete regulations are included on the permit.

Each of the two-acre ponds is stocked periodically to maintain a population of approximately 1,000 trout. It should be pointed out that, although a very large population of trout is maintained in each pond, many fish have been caught and released at least once and at times even expert anglers have difficulty catching fish.

The public fishing ponds will not be open on a permit basis on April 12, 1975. The second annual Fishing Seminar will be held at the hatchery on that date and the ponds will be used for casting instruction.

CONNECTICUT COUNCIL ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

The newly formed Connecticut Council on Soil and Water Conservation has begun planning the statewide coordination of Connecticut's eight Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

The Council was created by Public Act 74-325, which mandates it to coordinate the activities of the 8 local district boards with the activities of DEP and other state, national and local agencies in matters concerning soil and water erosion control. Council members have been working with DEP on regulations regarding the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, which went to hearing January 23. The regulations establish the Districts and Boards under new DEP jurisdiction.

These Districts and their Boards will assist and advise the Commission on matters of soil and water conservation, erosion and sedimentation control, and with the implementation of programs concerning these matters. The regulations establish the procedures by which the districts will operate and authorize their boards to undertake specific activities in these general areas.

The Council also plans to offer SWCD board members a training workshop on district opportunities and responsibilities. The course will be taught by DEP and SCS personnel, and held April 9th.

The local districts provide advice and assistance to landowners, town officials and commissions, manage the soils survey, agricultural,flood control and pollution control programs, conduct conservation seminars and education programs, and offer other assistance. The local boards provide townspeople with direct contact with the technical expertise available from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Chairperson of the Council is Elizabeth Brown, Supervisor of the Hartford County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Council members include the DEP and Agriculture Commissioners; and district supervisors Vic Muniec for Fairfield County; David Syme, Windham County; Harold Geer, New London County; Mortimer Gelston, Middlesex County; Charles Hammarlund, New Haven County; John Breakell, Litchfield County; and Howard Pease, Tolland County.

Also on the Council are George Whitham, associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Paul Waggoner, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; and Robert Halstead, an advisor to the Council, who is the state conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service.

ECRC&D APPOINTMENT

Thomas ODell has been appointed to the Executive Committee of the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development Project (ECRC&D). The ECRC&D project was established in 1968 through authorization of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is sponsored by the Commissioner of DEP. The project is governed by a twelve-person voting board representing 57 towns in the Eastern Connecticut Project Area.

ODell is a research entomologist for the U.S. Forest Service, Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory, Hamden, Connecticut. He is the chairman of the Westbrook Conservation Commission and is also on the Middlesex County Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Supervisors.

RC&D projects are locally initiated and sponsored activities whose purpose is to expand planning opportunities and to take action for orderly conservation improvement, development and wise natural resource use. Administration and services are provided by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

During the 1974-1975 fiscal year, a total of $259,246 was expended for completed Eastern Connecticut RC&D projects. The projects fall under one of eight eligible categories, which include projects of erosion and sediment control, flood prevention, water-based recreation development, farm irrigation, land drainage, and soil and water management for agricultural-related pollution control. Funding for such activities is undertaken on a preset cost-share basis between the town and RC&D. On the basis of the total amount of funds expended, the participating towns contributed $45,296 with USDA putting up $213,950 for such projects as erosion and sediment control at a refuse disposal site, a six-acre multiple purpose recreation pond, and flood prevention measures. Projects planned already for fiscal year 1975-1976 total $177,060 with RC&D paying $151,260.

FARMINGTON RIVER WATERSHED OIL SPILL PLAN

The first regional oil spill containment plan in Connecticut has been prepared by the Farmington River Watershed Association. The plan was developed for, and in cooperation with, the 24 towns in the Farmington River Valley, including three in Massachusetts.

The plan

1) specifies who does what in the event of a spill in each town

2) provides a prearranged outline of official procedures to follow should a spill occur

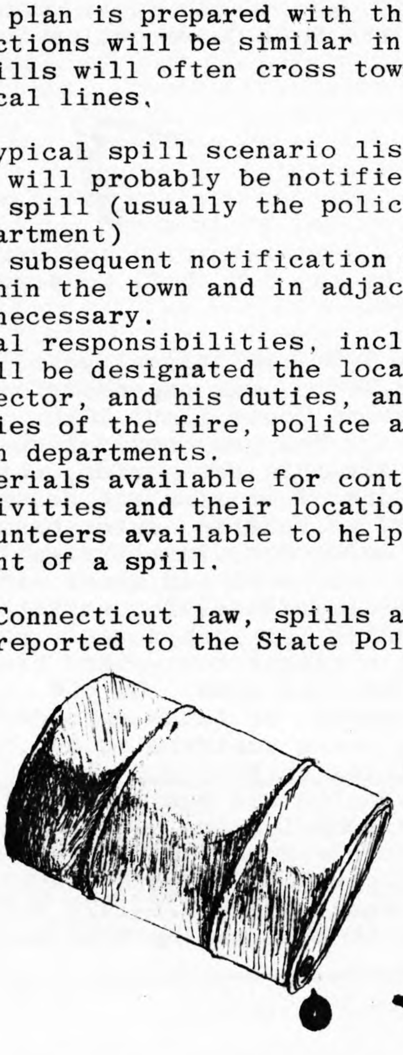
3) provides notification of and information for the DEP investigator of the spill.

The plan will thus enable response to a spill to be swift and complete, action to be coordinated, and the "who does what" easily determined when cost reimbursement is available.

The plan is prepared with the recognition that actions will be similar in most towns, and spills will often cross town and political lines.

A typical spill scenario lists
- who will probably be notified first of the spill (usually the police or fire department)
- The subsequent notification procedure, within the town and in adjacent towns if necessary.
- local responsibilities, including who shall be designated the local spill director, and his duties, and the duties of the fire, police and other town departments.
- materials available for containment activities and their location.
- volunteers available to help in the event of a spill.

By Connecticut law, spills are required to be reported to the State Police by the person responsible. (Persons aware of spills should also notify the State Police.) Any person who does not report the spill he caused risks a fine of up to $5,000.



If the spiller is known, he is responsible for the containment and cleanup. The actual recovery and cleanup may be done by the individual or company, towns, or private companies that specialize in cleaning oil spills.

If the spiller is not known, federal funds can be requested to pay for the cleanup, which is organized and directed on site by DEP officials. If the guilty party is later found, federal action to recover these monies and assess penalties will be implemented.

Spills are also caused by overfilling storage tanks, vandalism, deliberate dumping, equipment failure, carelessness and leaks in old tanks.

Recently there have also been a number of accidents in which trucks have overturned or been damaged enough to spill at least portions of their petroleum cargoes.

Slicks may also appear after a heavy rain, when automotive oil dumped by home mechanics is flushed out of storm drains.

Any citizen who sees an oil or chemical spill or slick is urged to report it to DEP at 566-3338 during business hours, or by calling the local state police barracks or Hartford office (566-4240) at other times.

Some 31 Connecticut communities have oil and chemical spill contingency plans, and DEP urges those remaining to adopt such plans. A regional, coordinated plan such as the Farmington River Watershed's is the most effective.

Russell Dibble, chief field inspector of DEP's Oil and Hazardous Substances Section, is available to advise towns on such contingency plans (566-4633), and sample copies of the Farmington River Watershed's comprehensive plan are available from FRWA's Executive Director Roger Seamans, 195 West Main Street, Avon, Connecticut 06001.

OIL REFINERY TASK FORCE REPORT

The report of the Governor's Fact-Finding Task Force on Oil Refineries was forwarded to the Governor January 6. The report is a compilation of facts, reports, and views on the impact of an oil refinery in Connecticut, not a recommendation for action, for the Task Force was not given the responsibility of determining the need for or relative merits of a refinery in the state, or of evaluating sites.

The Commissioners of DEP, Health, Commerce and Energy were appointed to the Task Force, as was the President of Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation and Governor Meskill's legal counsel, Robert Leuba, who served as chairman.

The report contains sections on refinery operation, impact of federal policies, economic impacts, environmental impact (this section was written by DEP and discussed in the Citizens' Bulletin of Nov., p 19-21 and Dec., p 11-12,) a summary of refinery regulation procedures in other states, discussion of property rights to submerged lands beneath Long Island Sound, public response to refinery issues, and a housing impact analysis.

Some of the conclusions reached in the individual studies included in the report are:

- While a local refinery could produce cost savings of 74 cents per barrel of oil, only 10 percent of this saving would be passed on to the consumer.

  There may be some slight advantage in a temporary shortage with a local refinery, but little in the face of a lengthy shortage. ("The Economic Effects of a Refinery in Connecticut" by Jack Faucett Associates).

- It is likely petroleum products from a new refinery would not significantly increase Connecticut supplies, but would rather be substitutes for supplies from other sources which would be diverted from the state.

  The likely benefits in terms of employment opportunities and lower product prices from the building of an oil refinery in Connecticut are, at the least, small. When weighed against other factors such as environmental damages, the net benefits could well be negative (submission by Governor's Council of Economic Advisors).

- Officers of five major oil companies unanimously agreed that a new refinery without an assured source of crude oil at reasonable prices would not benefit residents. (Tabulation of answers to questions asked of oil company officials by Department of Commerce).

- There is little doubt that an oil refinery in Connecticut would have substantial environmental impact - to the Sound, to air, water, solid waste and land use concerns. ("Potential Environmental Effects of an Oil Refinery in Connecticut" DEP report discussed in detail in December '74 Citizens' Bulletin).

To set the stage on the refinery issue, the following discussion of what a refinery is and how it works is reprinted from the Task Force report.

INTRODUCTION TO REFINERIES - PROCESS

A modern oil refinery utilizes highly sophisticated equipment to perform a large number of complex functions. The principles upon which the petroleum refining process is based, however, are relatively simple. The purpose of the refining process is to convert a raw material (crude oil) into a variety of useable products, including gasoline, home heating oil, industrial oil, and asphalt (a more complete list of refinery products follows this discussion). There are three major steps in the refining process:

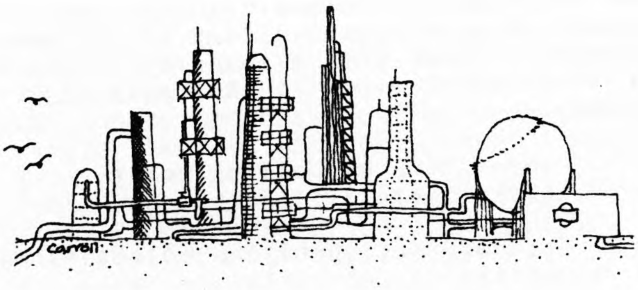
1. separation by boiling point (fractioning)

2. transformation of the molecules by splitting, combining, or re-arranging (technically referred to as catalytic cracking, reforming, alkylation, and isomerization)

3. improving quality by the removal of impurities, called caustic scrubbing and hydrogen treating.

The types and proportions of products created in this process vary from one refinery to another. This is due to the differences in crude oils and in the manner of processing. Some knowledge of hydrogen-carbon compounds (Hydrocarbons) is needed to understand how refineries operate. Hydrocarbon molecules can vary greatly in size, weight, and physical and chemical properties, depending on the number of carbon atoms present and the arrangement of these atoms. In general, as the size of the molecule increases, the liquid becomes thicker and its boiling point rises. Crude oils are a mixture of hydrocarbons of widely differing weights and molecular arrangements, with varying amounts of impurities such as sulfur, metals, brine, and nitrogen. These differences in content occur not only among crude oils from distinct fields, but even in oils recovered from a single field.

Even without their impurities, however, most crudes are of relatively little use in raw form. Because of their thickness (or high viscosities), raw crude oil can be burned only in large industrial boilers. Thus the crude must be broken down into a number of components in order to become useful.



The first operation to be performed on the incoming crude oil is that of desalting. This is done by the Crude Desalter. Modern practice is to effect this removal by electrostatic precipitation, and in this way the brine and other impurities are removed from the crude oil.

Crude oil from the desalter passes on to the fractioning complex where it is broken down into components. This process occurs chiefly in the distillation column, where the lighter portions of the oil are boiled. Fractions with relatively low boiling points condense on horizontal trays in the cooler, upper portions of the column; heavier molecules with higher boiling points are collected in the lower part of the structure. The heavy residue from this step is sent to a tower for distillation in a vacuum. Vacuum distillation allows the separation of products with relatively high boiling points at lower temperatures than would be required at atmospheric pressure.

One of the products of crude fractioning is gasoline. However, the natural availability of this oil component varies according to the type of crude oil, and is generally limited. Many refineries increase their output of gasoline by sending another product of the fractioning process, called gas oil, to a catalytic cracking unit (referred to as a "cat cracker"). The main function of the cat cracker is to break relatively long carbon chains in the gas oil into shorter chains, especially those in the gasoline range. Cat gas, which is further refined into gasoline, is the primary product of the catalytic cracking process.

Some of the heavier materials produced in the catalytic cracker, can be made into fuel oils. Probably the most important development in the last decade has been the introduction of a number of processes in which excess hydrogen is introduced to the reaction vessel. Hydrotreating is primarily directed at the removal of sulfur and other impurities from the produce streams. The hydrogen is bubbled through the product and combined with the sulfur to form hydrogen sulfide which can cause severe air pollution problems unless it is properly contained (adequate controls for hydrogen sulfide exist). The end product of this process is distillate fuel oil used for home heating.

The remaining portion of the materials from the catalytic cracker go through a hydrotreating process similar to the one described above. The end product from this process is residual fuel oil which is generally used by industry.

REFINERY PRODUCT MIX

Product mix can vary widely depending upon refinery design. Some installations produce a high percentage of gasoline; others produce primarily residual and distillate oils. The average product mix for U. S. refineries is 45% gasoline, 22% distillate fuel and about 7% residual oil (the remainder consists of jet fuel, kerosene, solvents, and other products). European refineries average 15 to 20% gasoline, 35% distillate fuel, and 35% residual oil. At most refineries, product output can be varied to a degree. For instance, distillate output can be decreased by about 5% with a corresponding increase in gasoline production.

REFINERY PRODUCTS

The products listed below, with their uses, are the most important produced by refineries.

1. Natural and refinery gas - household and industrial fuel.
2. Gasoline - fuel for internal-combustion engines.
3. Naptha and benzene - cleaners' solvents, paint thinners, chemical solvents, and stocks for the blending of motor fuels.
4. Jet fuel - fuel for jet or gas turbine engines, and for rockets.
5. Kerosene - fuel, industrial solvent, blending and household lamps.
6. Distillates, (distilled products) - diesel fuel, gas oil, fuels for industrial and household furnaces, enriching agents in gas manufacture, absorbents for hydrocarbon gases, and fuels for diesel engines.
7. Neutral oils - light (or low-viscosity) lubricating-oil stocks for the compounding of motor oils and light machine oils.
8. Bright stock - heavy (or high viscosity) lubricating oil stocks for the compounding of motor oils.
9. Cylinder oils - unfinished heavy-oil stocks used directly as lubricants for steam-engine cylinders or for the manufacture of bright stock. Usually filtered but not dewaxed.
10. Paraffin wax - used for the manufacture of wax paper, insulating material, package sealing, etc.
11. Petrolatum (microcrystalline wax) - base material in the compounding of greases, salves, ointments, and package sealing.
12. Residual oil - industrial oil.
13. Tar and asphalt - asphalt, road oil, roofing materials, and protective coating.
14. Petroleum coke - solid industrial fuel.

NEW ENGLAND PETROLEUM MARKET CONDITIONS

The New England economy is much more heavily dependent on petroleum products as energy sources than the rest of the nation. Approximately 79% and 85% respectively of the states' and regions' energy is derived from oil. Major differences are in the distillate share which is about 3 times that of the nation and the residual oil component which is approaching 5 times the national figure.

It should also be noted that the petroleum market for New England is composed of several submarkets differentiated by geography, product, size and sophistication of buyer and elasticity or available substitutes for particular fuels.

The full Oil Refinery Task Force report may be seen at DEP, Room 161.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE

The 1973 amendments to the National Flood Insurance Act require every community formally identified by H.U.D. as having areas of special flood hazards, to participate in the flood insurance program by June 30, 1975, or within one year following the effective date of the community's Flood Hazard Boundary Map, whichever comes later.

Failure to enroll in the program will result in the loss of federal financial assistance to the community for projects within the flood hazard areas. Furthermore, no loans from federally-supervised lending institutions can legally be provided to individuals for buildings in these areas unless covered by flood insurance. Individuals cannot purchase the subsidized flood insurance until the community is enrolled.

According to information submitted by the Federal Insurance Administrator, 55 Connecticut communities have been identified as having flood hazard areas, yet have not enrolled in the program. DEP strongly urges these communities to enroll in the program.

The Water and Related Resources Unit has H.U.D. application forms and information kits for community use. Victor Galgowski in this unit is available to answer any questions on the program (566-7280).

Make sure your community is participating! (See October '74 Citizens' Bulletin for further details on the program).

LAND USE DATA WORKSHOPS

Land use decision makers on the local level are being offered a chance to learn more about the geology, soils and groundwater systems beneath their towns.

The Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Connecticut and DEP's Natural Resources Center have pooled their information and skills to provide a short course on natural resources for local officials. These Land Use Workshops provide, in a series of four meetings, the basics for understanding how natural resources -- land, water, air, and the living things within these systems, can fit into development decisions.

More than 100 towns have participated in these sessions in the past year and a half, with 33 towns attending the current session which began in February.

At the first meeting, officials from each town are given a topographical map which has been cut to match the town's political boundaries. From this standard base map, other maps and clear plastic overlays can be made which represent different kinds of information -- poorly-drained soils, deposits of sand and gravel, slope of the land, flood prone areas, or areas with good agricultural soil.

Inventories of all natural resource data have not yet been completed for the entire state, although Connecticut is far ahead of most states in this crucial task. At the workshops, each town is told just what kind of information is available for its area and what mapping remains to be done.

By combining such items as detailed soils, geologic and hydrologic information with a map showing existing land use, townspeople can determine how to use their remaining undeveloped land wisely. When developments are proposed, they can consult a combination of these maps to help determine if the land is capable of supporting dense development, or any other land use. For example, if a developer is proposing to build over the last accessible large sand and gravel deposit in town, planners should know what they are trading off when they make their decisions.

Two towns which have participated in previous workshops have developed conservation plans as part of their Master Plans.

The four courses running currently are being held for Killingly, Plainfield, Sterling, Brooklyn, Hampton, Pomfret, Putnam, Woodstock, Thompson, Canterbury, Scotland and Eastford; Torrington, New Hartford, Winchester, Hartland, Colebrook, Barkhamsted, Goshen and Norfolk; Franklin, Lebanon, Norwich, Bozrah, Lisbon, Sprague and Griswold; and Meriden, Cheshire, Wallingford, Hamden, North Haven and North Branford.

Details about the proposed workshops are available from the local Extension agent. The Cooperative Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources of UConn provides a public education service. County agents help provide rural and urban residents with the results of research and other information available through the Extension Service.

WATER QUALITY DATA

A cooperative state and federal program is saving money for DEP and providing other state and town agencies and officials with quick, easy access to up-to-date water pollution information.

A new hookup to a federal computer system is providing DEP and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) with information that could not be obtained before. The cooperative agreement between the agencies eliminates some duplication of efforts of past years.

The USGS samples water quality at 42 stations on the state's rivers and harbors every month under a monitoring program developed by both agencies. Complex chemical analyses are performed at federal laboratories around the country. The sampling program is required under provisions of the federal Clean Water Act, which DEP administers, so working with the USGS saves the state the time, money and manpower which would otherwise be required.

The USGS provides the technical personnel, laboratories, and, with the new program, a direct link to a national data center. A computer terminal was installed February in the USGS Water Resources Division office in Hartford. The terminal reduces the time needed to obtain the results of tests from months to days, since programs no longer have to be mailed to Washington.

Monthly resumes of the water quality tests are printed by the USGS. More complicated or long-range analyses, maps and graphs can also be produced by the computer. After July 1, private individuals will be able to obtain, for the cost of computer time, answers to specific questions about water quality based on existing data.

An industry proposing to build near a river might need historical surveys of specific pollutants or of the annual range of water temperatures, for example. In other cases, information might be needed for environmental impact statements.

The scientists at USGS are working to include available groundwater and geological information in the same format so that a number of facts can be compared and contrasted with a single computer program.

Computerizing available information about Connecticut's rivers -- temperature, quality, the rate of flow -- allows quick decisions to be made in emergencies.

Hugo Thomas, director of DEP's Natural Resources Center and Fred Ruggles, District Chief of the Connecticut office of the USGS Water Resources Division, are the coordinators of the cooperative effort. Questions can be directed to the Natural Resources Center at 566-3540.

CLUSTER ZONING

The Farmington River Watershed Association and Granby Conservation Commission co-sponsored in January a program on cluster zoning. Over 100 people attended.

Cluster zoning is, simply speaking, a way to conserve open space, yet retain the same number of housing units as would have occurred under normal zoning. The concept can be a useful tool in designing housing compatible with the natural resource base of the land. It is, unfortunately, not used in Connecticut as often as might be desirable. The FRWA and the Granby Commission hoped by the meeting to stimulate wider consideration and use of the method.

Two land planning consultants presented the development of the cluster housing concept and the needs for environmental consideration in development siting. A DEP water compliance unit employee related cluster housing to sewer and septic tank considerations.

Carol Laun of the Granby Conservation Commission reported to the Bulletin some of the ideas discussed:

"...The developer should make decisions based on what is best for the land. He should design and place his homes and buildings to fit--not fight--the land.

"The town should also plan the use of its land, designating certain areas to be open space land. Ideally, this open space will be a contiguous area through the town providing a green belt, buffering developed areas, preserving streams and other desirable land. Too often, towns end up with scattered, occasionally unusable spots of open space because they don't have a plan, but accept the swamp or least desirable, unbuildable land on the property as the open space portion.

"...The cluster concept of road building is another idea we can use now. A good cluster (or any) development leaves road frontage as buffer and has one road going into the development instead of houses, each with its own driveway, lining the main road. Cluster development is usually more attractive to the potential buyer, offering privacy and safety. It may cost a little more, understandably giving developers pause. But, we are fast losing the beauty of our rural towns by allowing this strip development along every country road.

"Towns that are zoned for larger acreage can use the cluster concept without sewers. Houses can still be clustered as long as there is sufficient land to support individual septic systems. Cluster can also be well used for lower cost homes that will meet local needs..."

Such local and regional meeting as this on cluster zoning can be very effective educational tools and can also stimulate action on the issues discussed. Conservation Commissions in other towns might consider following Granby's and FRWA's excellent example.

indirect sources

AIR POLLUTION EFFORTS - HISTORY

Air pollution is widely recognized as a serious threat to health. EPA, according to the terms of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970, is required to establish standards which limit the allowable concentrations of pollution in the ambient or outdoor air. Their chief purpose is to protect public health.

There is a second set of standards to protect the public welfare, designed to guard against damages to crops, buildings, and other materials. There is no specified date by which these other standards must be achieved: the Act says within " a reasonable time".

These National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) address six different pollutants. More than one standard can apply to a single pollutant.

Time is an important factor. Relatively low pollution concentrations may cause health problems only after long exposures. Therefore some pollutants have annual standards. High concentrations may damage health after a very short exposure. Some pollutants therefore have hourly standards.

Each standard, in a sense, establishes a pollution concentration CEILING: levels above which pollutants must not be allowed to rise because of the health consequences.

While the federal Clean Air Act gave EPA the responsibility to set standards, it gave each state the obligation to develop a plan by which the standards could be achieved. The Act also set a deadline: May 31, 1975. After that date, every portion of every state must have pollution concentrations below the federal ceiling.

By lowering the pollution concentrations around the state to a level under the federal ceiling, a margin of clean air is created. This margin is the difference between actual pollution levels and the level of the federal ceiling. This difference provides a margin for growth.

As a community grows, its new industrial, residential, commercial and public facilities may increase pollution concentrations. As pollution concentrations increase, the margin remaining beneath the federal ceiling grows smaller. Without wise planning, the day may come when some new development pushes the pollution concentrations up to or over the federal ceiling. How will anyone know if a federal ceiling is exceeded?

STATIONARY SOURCE PERMIT PROGRAM

The DEP Air Compliance Unit is presently required, by federal and state law, to review any significant new stationary or "fixed" source of pollution (such as a factory) to determine if air pollutant emissions from the source will violate a federal standard. In addition, over 250 instruments are presently in the field monitoring for various pollutants. Data from the monitors will show how much margin for growth a community retains. Future applicants who wish to buil in the area will not be able to do so when that margin is used up, because pollutants from their sources would cause levels in that area to violate the national standards.

INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS: MOTOR VEHICLE FAILURE

Certain pollutants, such as particulates (smoke, dust, etc.) and sulfur oxides, come primarily from industrial operations. Connecticut industry has made substantial progress in reducing these pollutants. With continued effort, every location in the state will comply with federal law for industrial pollutants by the deadline date of May 31, 1975.

For those pollutants chiefly caused by motor vehicle activity, such as photochemical oxidants (smog) and carbon monoxide, the prospects are less hopeful. Pollution concentrations of oxidants in many areas of the state have been as much as five times higher than the maximum allowed by the federal ceiling. But the state has no legal power to control emissions from new motor vehicles. That authority rests with the federal government, which has set limits on the amount of pollution that new motor vehicles can produce.

INDIRECT SOURCE REGULATION

Federal courts and EPA have ruled that states -- while lacking authority to control direct pollutant emissions from new motor vehicles -- must control the pollutants generated by motor vehicle travel to and from some types of places that attract large numbers of cars, such as certain shopping facilities, parking garages, sports facilities, office buildings, and so on. These facilities are called "indirect sources." For example, though the direct pollution emissions from the buildings in a shopping center (perhaps from the furnaces supplying heat) may not be great, a shopping center draws automobile traffic with its attendant air pollutants.

To control pollutants from such sources in accordance with guidelines set by the federal government, DEP drew up proposed regulations and held public hearings across the state to allow for full discussions of the impact of such a program. These regulations (revised after the hearings and in effect since October 1, 1974) require the state to review potential indirect sources to ensure that they will be constructed and operated in a way to minimize car-related pollutants.

INTENT OF INDIRECT SOURCE REVIEW PROGRAM

This review of air quality impact is only one step among other already necessary reviews, such as zoning approval, building permit approval, and sewer approval. It adds air quality to the other planning criteria that are considered before construction of many kinds of new facilities.

The review of indirect sources will be concerned chiefly with carbon monoxide. The permit review consists largely of finding an answer to this question: Will the operation of the source cause concentrations of carbon monoxide to rise above the federal ceiling? If the answer is "no", the permit is issued. If the answer is "yes", DEP will work with the applicant to find ways to reduce the polluting emissions. Only if this search fails will a permit be denied.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas which can have substantial impact on local air quality. Carbon monoxide can build up in large concentrations when motor vehicles are idling and therefore, problems occur when traffic is congested. When breathed in, carbon monoxide replaces the oxygen carried by the blood. In very high concentrations, it can cause death by asphyxiation. At lower concentrations it causes the heart to beat faster in order to supply more oxygen to the body's tissues, which is dangerous for people who suffer from cardiac or respiratory illnesses. Federal standards for carbon monoxide are thirty-five parts per million (thirty-five parts of carbon monoxide in every million parts of air) averaged over one hour, and nine parts per million averaged over eight hours. (Each standard is not to be exceeded more than once per year.)

Because the impact of motor vehicles is largest when they are idling, review of indirect sources for their impact on carbon monoxide levels will focus on situations where cars will not be moving, such as at exits and entrances, stop signs, and traffic lights on roads adjacent to the indirect source. At these points, the highest levels of carbon monoxide build-up can be expected.

An individual applicant for an indirect source permit can minimize the build-up of carbon monoxide by a variety of design devices and operational procedures. For example, state statutes provide that the applicant must, at his own expense, widen or straighten adjacent roadways and important intersections affected by traffic from its facility--a form of alteration commonly required of developers by the State Traffic Commission. The applicant may build exclusive left-turn lanes, build merge lanes, add extra entrances and exits, or cause authorities to change the timing of traffic lights in order to smooth the flow of traffic. The applicant may stagger arrival and departure times of its employees or adjust operating hours so that traffic generated by its facility does not coincide with existing peak traffic volumes on nearby roads. The applicant can reduce its reliance on private automobiles to bring employees and customers to its site by encouraging employee carpools and by building at a location that permits employees and customers to use public transportation.

HYDROCARBONS

Hydrocarbons are another air pollutant whose most significant source is motor vehicle travel. They are not in themselves a serious hazard to health. However, when hydrocarbons react with nitrogen oxides (another component of motor vehicle exhaust) in the presence of sunlight, the sunlight provides the energy for the formation of a new class of chemical compounds. This new class of compounds is called photochemical oxidants, commonly known as smog. Photochemical oxidants cause irritation of the respiratory tract and eyes. They can cause constriction of the airways that lead to the lung, making it more difficult to breathe and placing an added burden on the heart. This situation is especially dangerous for people who suffer from respiratory or cardiac diseases. The federal air quality standard for photochemical exidants is .08 parts per million averaged over one hour, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

In any given area hydrocarbon levels resulting from vehicle travel are more difficult to predict and control than are carbon monoxide emissions. The latter can much more easily be reduced, because carbon monoxide formation and dispersion is much better understood and measurable than is hydrocarbon formation and its potential contribution to the formation and dispersion of smog. An individual indirect source applicant may act to minimize the emissions of hydrocarbons which may cause high oxidant levels by minimizing its dependence on (1) private automobiles to deliver employees and customers and

(2) trucks to deliver goods. By locating on a public transportation line and by offering incentives to its employees and customers to use the line, an indirect source can help avoid aggravating high oxidant levels. Incentives might include rebates to employees on transit fees and the construction of comfortable waiting terminals. In certain cases, where the applicant proposes an extremely large facility, it might purchase and operate its own public transportation such as the dial-a-ride buses used by some major shopping centers. For the most part, however, the development and expansion of public transportation facilities are the responsibility of federal, state and local government.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE INDIRECT SOURCE PROGRAM

Federal and state law require that the public be notified of applications for permits to construct and operate indirect sources. The first official notice to the public of indirect source permit applications will be in the legal section of the classified ads. This advertisement will give the location at which a copy of the permit application and DEP's preliminary evaluation of air quality data will be located. (These documents must be available for inspection in the region for a minimum of thirty days in advance of granting or denying any permit application.) In addition, the applicant must post a notice at the site of the proposed indirect source.

DEP must make public a list of any applications received, any pending operating permits or any decisions affecting any indirect source permit. These lists are in the monthly report of the Air Compliance Unit.

While a decision is pending on a permit, any person may file a written comment or objection. Requests can be made for specific conditions to be attached to a permit. Public hearings may be held upon request by any person or any municipality, or at the discretion of the Commissioner. (The request for a hearing should contain an explanation of objections to the preliminary evaluation or to the permit application or both.) Public hearings are always preceded by thirty days' legal notice in a newspaper in the region where the proposed indirect source is to be located.

MUNICIPAL PARTICIPATION IN THE INDIRECT SOURCE PROGRAM

In Connecticut, government decisions about the type, amount, and location of development (industrial, commercial, and residential) are made primarily by towns and cities. The municipalities generally consider a wide range of variables in their review of development proposals, including tax resources, street capacities, and sewerage treatment capacity. Virtually every one of these resources has fairly well understood capacities and limits. It has been the historic job of municipalities to balance competing demands for these resources when making development decisions.

One major resource has, until recently, rarely been considered by federal, state and municipal decision-makers - clean air. This historic neglect was first addressed through local, state and federal requirements for control of air pollution from industrial sources; it is now being further remedied through the review of these major indirect sources.

There are three ways a municipality may choose to become involved in the review program: (1) by determining which development in the municipality is subject to the regulation and issuing to the developer a permit application; (2) by appointing an agency or official to review and comment on any application form and on the DEP evaluation; and (3) by working with DEP to include in its own decision-making the air quality effects of proposed development. Your municipality has been invited to participate in this program.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR INDIRECT SOURCE PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Because the permit review is concerned with air quality effects, DEP must translate the information given with the application into a report describing such effects. To do this, a mathematical model is used. This air quality model is fed information which the applicant must provide. The applicant's chief duty will be to describe the impact of his operations on traffic. Much of this data is commonly prepared by developers in the preparation of their own traffic and marketing analyses.

A complete traffic analysis must be performed for each source. Computer modeling will be necessary to predict queueing (the lining up of cars), and this modeling must include the effect of traffic signals and road design, as well as the effect of the indirect source on traffic levels on roads in the area. This information will typically include peak hourly traffic generated by the source, the traffic capacity of adjacent roads and the peak hourly traffic on adjacent roads before construction of the indirect source. Information supplied to DEP will be sent to the State Department of Transportation for review and comment whenever the site of the proposed source abuts a state road.

Applicants for indirect source permits must submit information which includes siting information, description of facilities, the proximity of the proposed source to existing and projected transportation services, hours of operation and other information. The largest indirect sources, which are more likely to have a significant impact on air quality, may be required to submit air quality field data to DEP.

This article originally appeared in the newsletter of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Planners.

INDIRECT SOURCE PERMIT LIMIT GUIDELINE[1]

Any proposed indirect source which is described here shall submit a permit application and must receive a Permit to Construct before commencing construction.

TYPE OF SOURCE		PERMIT LIMIT
Shopping Center		90,000 sq. ft. GFA[2] or more
Office Building		220,000 sq. ft GFA or more
Multi-Family Dwelling		630 Dwelling Units or more•
Single-Family Dwelling		500 Dwelling Units or more
Independent Parking Garage		400 Parking Spaces or more[3]
Hospital		380 Beds or more
Medical Clinic		80 Doctors or more
Motel/Hotel		630 Rooms or more
Sports Complex/Entertainment Theater		1250 Seats or more
School/College		1660 or more students
Roadway/Highway		1,000 Directional Design Hourly Volume (DDHV) or more[4]
Airport		50,000 Commercial Flights Per Year or more
Office Building and Shopping Center	 **and**	110,000 sq ft GFA or more (o 50,000 sq. ft GFA or more (s
Office Building and Residential Dwellings	 **and**	110,000 sq. ft GFA or more (off 315 Dwelling Units or more (res
Shopping Center and Residential Dwellings	 **and**	50,000 sq. ft GFA or more (s 315 Dwelling Units or more (res
Other		Any proposed indirect source which has either 400 parking spaces or 60,000 sq. ft GFA may need a Permit to Construct. The owner or operator of any such source must file an information sheet titled "Indirect Source Questionnaire" (A.P. Form-I.S.Q.) with Department of Environmental Protection Air Compliance Indirect Source Group. State Office Building, Hartford Connecticut 06115. The owner or operator will be notified within ten (10) days after the questionnaire is received whether a Permit is required

1) The limits are based on the generation of 500 vehicle trips during the indirect source's peak hour of traffic generation. A facility with such operating characteristics is likely to cause the emission of 50 tons of pollutants annually
2) GFA: gross floor area in square feet.
3) A parking garage associated with another indirect source (e.g. motel parking garage, hospital parking garage, sports complex parking garage, etc.) must apply for a permit if it has 400 or more parking spaces in excess of the number mandated by the local building regulations for the particular indirect source being served.
4) DDHV refers to the volume of traffic in one direction; not the total volume of traffic on the road.

AIR QUALITY MAINTENANCE PLAN

DEP is now developing an Air Quality Maintenance Plan (AQMP) according to EPA requirements. This plan will determine the use of our air resource through the next decade, and DEP is asking municipal and citizen help in drawing up programs which are consistent with the state's conservation, growth and energy policies.

The AQMP takes over where the Air Quality Implementation Plan, mandated by the Federal Clean Air Act of 1970, leaves off.

The Air Quality Implementation Plan, written for the state by DEP in 1971, had as its goal the achievement of the national ambient air quality standards, for six major pollutants (sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, particulates, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and photochemical oxidants). Standards for these pollutants were established by EPA to protect the public health and welfare.

The AQMP will help assure the maintenance of air quality standards in the ten-year period from 1975 to 1985 and will constitute a revision to the existing state Implementation Plan. The AQMP must be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency in June, 1975.

Before choosing the control strategies that will constitute the AQMP, accurate modeling projections of air quality through 1985 must be made.

Using this modeling, which is done by DEP's monitoring section, strategies must be developed that will assist us in maintaining national ambient air quality standards through 1978, which was set by EPA as the first phase of the ten year period.

The Air Quality Maintenance Plan will address sulfur oxides, particulates, photochemical oxidants and carbon monoxide for the area including the Capitol, Central, Central Naugatuck Valley, Greater Bridgeport, Housatonic Valley, Midstate, South Central, South Western, and Valley planning regions.

The standards for sulfur oxides and particulates have been achieved in most areas in the state, but as time passes, increases in residential, commercial and industrial emissions may jeopardize compliance with the standards.

The standard for photochemical oxidants is exceeded across the state and this problem is being addressed in transportation control strategies as well as in the AQMP. Standards for carbon monoxide are exceeded in some areas of the state, and the indirect source program should prevent new carbon monoxide problems from occurring. These strategies will also be included in the AQMP.

The first phase of the Plan must address air quality through December 1978, and it must be submitted to EPA later in 1975. A subsequent plan to be written by 1977 will address air quality through 1985.

DEP will ask various officials, citizens and industries to participate in developing and choosing these strategies, and discussing the requirements of Air Quality Maintenance Plans and the kinds of control strategies it will contain. They will then be asked to spend a few weeks considering the options and to recommend control strategies which are most desirable. Anyone interested in participating should contact the DEP Air Compliance Unit, 566-4030.

COURSES, MEETINGS - REGISTER NOW

CONSERVING OUR NATURAL HERITAGE

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Chapter of the Nature Conservancy will concentrate on techniques for preservation of our natural heritage.

It is open to the public, and will be held April 20 at Science Tower, Wesleyan University, Middletown. The afternoon program will begin at 1 p.m.

Speakers include new DEP Commissioner Joseph Gill, who will discuss the state role in natural heritage preservation, Robert Jenkins, Vice President (Science) of the Nature Conservancy and Director of the State Heritage Programs, who will describe these programs, including their inventory and acquisition aspects, and Moreton Hoppenfeld, Director of Planning for the Greater Hartford Process, Inc., who will discuss the planning of the proposed new town in Coventry by DEVCO.

Walks on the Conservancy's property "Spiderweed" on Dripps Road in Middletown will be conducted in the morning, beginning at 10:30 a.m. Further information from the Nature Conservancy in Middletown, telephone 344-0716.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS WORKSHOP 1975

The workshop is designed to provide educators, planners, students and community leaders with the background to understand and use natural forces and resources in shaping society. Field trips, visiting lecturers, emphasis on Connecticut.

The course is divided into three phases: Phase 1 - introduction to environmental science with emphasis on field biology and natural history of major plant and animal groups, soils; Phase 2 - exploration of variety of habitats; Phase 3 - planning and development of Connecticut resources, including inland wetlands, land use planning, public lands, open space projects, state and federal legislation briefing.

Sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut in cooperation with The White Memorial Foundation and Eastern Connecticut State College, which provides instructors, offers 3 semester hours graduate or undergraduate credit. June 30-July 18 at White Memorial Foundation, Litchfield. Information from Dr. Barry Wulff, Department of Biology, Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic, Conn. 06226. Cost $195, tuition scholarships available from Federated Garden Clubs. Scholarship information from Mrs. Richard McCallister, P. O. Box 151, Bridgewater, Conn. 06752.

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Are environmental quality and economic growth incompatible? To explore the question, Trinity College is offering a five-session course in environmental economics on Thursday evenings beginning April 24.

Lectures will cover fundamental economic principles and operation of the market system, and the questions "are environmental problems inevitable in a free market economy, how can such economy be modified to reduce such problems, what others are thereby created, is the solution political or economic, are there limits to economic growth, and is such growth incompatible with environmental quality?"

The course is non-credit, no prerequisites, class size limited, $15 fee, registration deadline April 17.

WILDERNESS II - ECOLOGY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The Eastern Connecticut State College wilderness ecology program provides in-depth field instruction on the structural and functional relationships in selected ecological systems.

Wilderness II takes 12-16 students to northwestern Newfoundland to study marine intertidal communities, shorebird behavior, northern boreal forest and bog areas.

Instruction in biology, geology, canoeing, rafting, backpacking, first aid, emergency procedures, food preparation, photography, navigation.

Three hours of graduate or undergraduate credit. August 2-17, $375. For further information: Dr. Barry Wulff, Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic, Conn. 06226.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

"People Against Pollution," a privately sponsored center for environmental information in New Britain, is open to the public Saturdays from 1-5 p.m. It dispenses U. S. Government publications, and is the sponsor of the educational arm of the Johnny Horizon program (the Department of Interior's anti-litter program) in Connecticut.

Director is Tim LaPierre; location is 29 Liberty Street, 2nd floor, New Britain 225-0890.

PUBLICATIONS

CAREERS

Be Kind to Animals Work. Pamphlet by John Dommers briefly describing careers involving animals. Also So You Want to be a Veterinarian, 5¢, both from the Humane Society, address below.

Careers: Working with Animals. A soft cover, 60-page manual providing overview of careers, discussion of job market, sources for additional information, detailed description of careers. $3.95 from Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20037.

Working Toward a Better Environment - Career Choices. Excellent description of environmental career opportunities with an appendix of college and universities with environmental science programs, governmental agencies with opportunities, and other sources of career information. 40¢ from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.20402

SEPTIC SYSTEMS, LEACHING FIELDS, ETC.

On-Lot Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems. Recent booklet describing the system, design, workings, maintenance and trouble shooting methods. Some septic system difficulties can be easily prevented or inexpensively dealt with if you know how and this booklet tells how. By and from the Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, UConn, Storrs, or from your county extension service.

Worthy of note - the Weston Watershed Association has done a yeoman's job in gathering information on septic systems and how they work. WWA then distributed the booklet free of charge to residents - a most commendable public service.

WATER POLLUTION

Areawide Waste Treatment Management Planning. 13 page EPA booklet on Sec. 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972). The 208 planning process is a key for water quality - and land use planning as well, Free from EPA, Room 2203, JFK Federal Building, Boston, Mass. 02203.

Facts About Water and Pollution Control. DEP booklet of 32 facts covering state water quality history and statistics, from DEP, Room 110.

When You Think About Polluted Waters...New pamphlet explains current status of the Federal Water Pollution Control Law requirements and how citizens may use the law to clean up their waters. 8¢ from the Natural Resources Defense Council, 1710 N Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20036.

Three simply-stated, generally readable publications on water pollution control have recently been written and published by the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission.

United Efforts: What the Laws Say About Water Pollution Control, a 14-page booklet on federal water pollution control legislation, describing the effect of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 on pollution control, and the response of the states in meeting the law's provisions.

The Facts of Life--or The Birds and Bees of Water, a lengthier, more detailed booklet, graphically and simply describes the ins and outs of pollution control, from urban run-off to sewage treatment. Written for the high school age group, intended for use by high school teachers.

Wastewater Treatment Technology--A Career with a Future--An End to Water Pollution, a one-page brochure describing the physical and academic aspects of the New England Regional Waste Water Institute (located in South Portland, Maine). The brochure details the process of applying to the school, and describes how vital the waste water technologist is to the entire water pollution control field.

These booklets may be obtained free of charge by writing: New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, 607 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02116.

WETLANDS

Tidal Marsh Invertebrates. The Connecticut Arboretum has published another fine and useful bulletin detailing over 40 organisms typically found in the tidal marshes of the northeast. These organisms are illustrated, and described, as is their role in the tidal marsh ecosystem. $1.25 (bulk rates available) from the Connecticut Arboretum, Department of Botany, Connecticut College, New London 06320.

ALSO...

1975 Gas Mileage for New Car Buyers. EPA fuel economy data (both city and highway driving) in a convenient small pamphlet - EPA, Washington, D. C. 20460.

National Audio Visual Center fact sheet and/or catalogue. The Center has a 8000 title library of instructional and informational audio visual materials for sale, rent, preview or limited free loan, and maintains a central data bank of information on all federally produced A-V materials, to provide comprehensive service to any person looking for government produced media materials. Information from National Audio Visual Center, Washington, D.C. 20409.

Planting in Urban Soils. Department of the Interior, first in planned series of Ecological Services Bulletins, explains landscaping of city and suburban lots and lawns, including basics of soil sampling, plant selection, climatic influences, planting methods, landscape maintenance. 55¢ from USGPO, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Sources of Assistance in Reclaiming Surface-mined Lands for Outdoor Recreation, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. 70¢, Stock number 2416-00061

1975 proposed legislation

Two kinds of bills are listed in this highly selective, partial list of proposed legislation. Bills proposed by individual legislators are listed as "proposed (number)", the number being the bill number. Bills then drafted in full legal language by the committee, and therefore subject to committee debate have (COMM) after the bill number. The committee in which the bill is being considered is listed in capital letters at the end of the bill summary.

Bill status constantly changes. The handwritten information at the end of the bill summary was the current status of the bill just before the newsletter went to press. "Now Comm" means a proposed bill has become a committee bill, which may or may not differ substantially from the proposed bill. "Boxed" means the bill has been killed for this session.

For up-to-date information call the information number at the capitol, 566-7050, or the Environment Committee at 566-5083.

AESTHETICS

1354 (COMM) to amend Connecticut Statutes concerning outdoor advertising on interstate, federal aid and other limited access highways to conform with certain amendments in 1974 to the Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965. TRANSPORTATION.

AGRICULTURE

Proposed 1033, to create an emergency food commission to develop a comprehensive food policy for the state. ENVIRONMENT.

Proposed 1178, to incorporate the contract system concerning taxation of farm and forest land. FINANCE.

Proposed 5584, to provide assistance to the farming industry through property tax reduction. FINANCE.

Proposed 5890, an act concerning a succession tax exemption for farm land, to halt the forced sale of farms on the death of the former because heir is unable to pay the succession tax. FINANCE.

Proposed 7573, to restrict the sale of farm land. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 7598, to implement the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force for the preservation of Agricultural land. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7770, to establish priorities for state policy to preserve and expand Connecticut's agricultural development. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7773, an act concerning penalties for sale of open land, making the conveyance tax on sale of such land within ten years of classification ten per cent of fair market value. ENVIRONMENT.

Proposed 7843, an act concerning recapture of taxes on open space land upon sale of land for development purposes. FINANCE. NOW COMM.

Proposed 8091, to require the owner of land classified as farm, forest or open space land to inform the assessor annually as to the actual use of land so classified. FINANCE.

Proposed 8122, an act concerning transferability of development rights with regard to farmland, to balance the rights of the government in protecting community resources, and the rights of the owners of private property in use of that property. GENERAL LAW.

AIR QUALITY

Proposed 6127, to exempt all urban renewal projects, which have a given degree of completeness, from pre-construction review as sources of air pollution (excepting point sources of air pollution). ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7503, to enable open burning of brush under certain conditions. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

AIR QUALITY - SMOKING

5295 (COMM) to provide areas for both smokers and nonsmokers in public transportation facilities. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

6258 (COMM) to prohibit smoking in elevators. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

BOTTLES AND CANS

478 (COMM) to prohibit the use of perforated bottle tops on glass beverage containers in order to eliminate metal rings from such containers and facilitate recycling of glass. GENERAL LAW.

5049 (COMM) to require that carbonated beverage containers have a refund value and that metal beverage containers with detachable parts be banned, to conserve raw materials and reduce solid waste and litter. ENVIRONMENT.

5317 (COMM) to require that all parts of each disposable container sold in this state be constructed entirely of either aluminum, glass or other material which has been shown to be ecologically and economically recyclable. ENVIRONMENT.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

No. 14 (COMM) to provide for a state program for the management, beneficial use, protection and development of the state's coastal zones. ENVIRONMENT.

CONSERVATION COMMISSIONS

Proposed 937, to provide state funding for local environmental efforts. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 1314, to provide alternate members for conservation commissions. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. NOW COMM. (SEE ALSO 5376)

Proposed 8127, to allow the town of Goshen to establish a land use commission. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5376, to clarify that conservation commissions may have alternate members. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. COMBINED WITH 1314

Proposed 5681, to make compulsory the establishment of a conservation commission by each municipality and to specify the duties and responsibilities of such commissions. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. BOXED

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Proposed 8176, to implement the governor's budget recommendation to make the council on environmental quality advisory only. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

DEP

Proposed 406, an act concerning establishment of a citizens' advisory board on fish and game. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5040, an act concerning the notification to municipalities by the department of Environmental protection, to keep them informed of department activities which affect them. ELECTIONS. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5306, an act establishing a department of fisheries and game, to be more responsive to the needs of the people of the state. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7638, an act concerning the reorganization of the Department of Environmental Protection, to establish one division concerned with the quality of the environment and the other concerned with the use of the environment. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

DEVELOPMENT

567 (COMM) an act concerning charitable exemptions of housing for persons of low and moderate income. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

S.B. No. 572 (COMM) an act concerning urban homesteading, to combat the growing problem of housing abandonment within the state's urban area. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Proposed 1013, an act requiring an economic impact statement on major environmental legislation, regulations and projects, to make the public aware of economic impact of environmental laws and regulations and to balance the environmental impact statements on projects with economic impact statements. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. BOXED

Proposed 1289, to establish a commission to review redevelopment programs in the state of Connecticut. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5221, to provide for a referendum on any proposed change in zoning regulations or boundaries that involves the establishment of a new community within a municipality or affects more than fifteen per cent of the total undeveloped land area. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. BOXED

5301 (COMM) to provide state enabling legislation for municipalities to carry out Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, to ease the transition from categorical urban development programs, and to provide a program of state assistance relating to Title I. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Proposed 5530, to provide for a more efficient and effective means for adopting an up-to-date state building code. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. BOXED

Proposed 6354, an act concerning environmental regulation, to eliminate obstruction and delay of essential development. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 6379, to allow the electors of a city, town or borough to make the final determination on whether heavy industry will be located within their municipality. GENERAL LAW.

Proposed 7790 to provide low density, scattered site housing developments for low, moderate and middle income families. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

ECONOMICS

No. 69 (COMM) to establish a special commission to study costs and benefits of environmental legislation. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 1265, an act concerning preparation of an economic impact statement for any construction project requiring an environmental impact statement, detailing the economic contributions of a particular project in terms of employment, added productivity, tax revenues, efficiencies and other values. FINANCE.

Proposed 6011, to establish a method by which the members of the general assembly may fairly assess the value of legislation by studying the economic impact of such legislation upon the citizens of Connecticut. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT. NOW COMM.

EDUCATION

Proposed 6307, to require public schools to give instruction in environmental studies. EDUCATION. BOXED

ENERGY

348 (COMM) to exempt solar energy systems, windmills and waterwheels from the sales tax and exempt solar energy systems from the property tax until the tax savings equals the capital cost of the system. REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

5497 (COMM) an act concerning tax credit for solar energy system research and production, in the amount of five per cent of expenditures paid or incurred during an income year for such research or production. REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

No. 1079 (COMM) to provide for a study by the Connecticut energy agency to the department of environmental protection of alternatives to presently existing energy sources. REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

1524 (COMM) An Act Concerning the Adoption of a Connecticut Environmental Policy Act, to provide for the coordination of state-sponsored projects after careful review by all agencies involved. The various elements will be reviewed and necessary modifications incorporated prior to submission to the state planning council. Upon approval by the governor, further review by any single state agency will be unnecessary and essential state projects can be implemented. TRANSPORTATION

EROSION AND RUNOFF

Proposed 7476, to provide more effective soil and erosion control, to provide more effective regulations in order to correct Connecticut's soil erosion problem. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 7478, an act concerning protection of bodies of water near construction sites. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

No. 7480 (COMM) an appropriation to expand the soil and water conservation districts' capability to provide technical information to towns, organizations and citizens on natural resources. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7480, an appropriation for soil erosion control. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7637, to allow municipalities to regulate water runoff from new construction sites. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

FLOODING

Proposed 7473, an act concerning storm drainage, to afford downstream municipalities' notice of upstream municipalities' flood control projects. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

FORESTRY

5881 (COMM) to assure that Connecticut's forests are adequately managed. ENVIRONMENT.

GATEWAY

985 (COMM) to clarify the fiscal relationship between the Connecticut river gateway commission and the department of environmental protection and to encourage more landowners to grant scenic easements to the state. ENVIRONMENT.

IMPACT STATEMENTS (See Also ECONOMICS)

Proposed 5378, to give the public adequate information regarding state environmental impact statements. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5792, to provide for impact studies for large residential developments. GENERAL LAW.

Proposed 5793, to assist municipalities in evaluating proposed new land development by means of the impact zoning conept. GENERAL LAW.

Proposed 6124, to require an environmental impact statement on any type of development within the state. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

LAND (See Also AGRICULTURE, DEVELOPMENT, PROPERTY TA

Proposed 34, an act concerning transferability of development rights, to balance the rights of the government in protecting community resources and the rights of the owners of private property in the use of that property. GENERAL LAW.

Proposed 71, to establish a state planning review board to study present land development patterns and insure that future patterns conform with federal and state laws and other plans. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 156, an act concerning the establishment of a fund for acquisition of open spaces by the towns. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 618, to establish a viable and multipurpose land data system. LAND.

Proposed 934, an act establishing an eastern Connecticut rural and industrial areas preservation commission. REGULATED ACTIVITIES. NOW COMM.

978 (COMM) to eliminate the prohibition against the acquisition of real property by a utility company contemplating construction of a new facility without having first obtained a certificate of environmental compatibility and to provide that the ownership of real property by an electric company shall not be binding as to any issues which may be raised in a certification proceeding before the power facilities evaluation council. REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

Proposed 1327, to establish a state planning review agency to study present land use patterns and insure that future patterns conform with federal and state laws and regulations and with the state plan. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5522, an act concerning requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to make application to local agencies when planning changes in state-owned property within a municipality. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5582, to protect and foster environmental and water management by adopting a plan based upon the Florida Environmental and Water Management Act of 1972. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 5731, to permit municipalities to purchase development rights in order to preserve lands within their municipality. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Proposed 6825, to rescind executive order No, 28 regarding the plan of conservation and development and make all executive plans for state planning subject to legislative review. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7479, an act concerning a study by the Department of Environmental Protection to determine riparian and water rights under Connecticut law. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 7838, to adopt the model land development code endorsed by the American Law Institute. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

LAND - BOUNDARY LINES

Proposed 8032, an act concerning standardization of the boundaries of state-defined regions to reduce the problem of overlapping administratively determined regions. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. BOXED

Proposed 8060, to make consistent boundary lines for all state, regional and local programs GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY BOXED

LAND - WATER COMPANY

No. 90 (COMM) to provide for the sale of unimproved real property of public service companies to municipalities or the state at a price based on the actual purchase price paid by one company for the property. REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

Proposed No. 407, to provide that when watershed land is offered for sale, the town in which land lies shall (within one year) have the right of first refusal to buy the development rights. Except for this provision, there will be a three year moratorium on such land sales to insure that purification plants are adequately meeting the clean water needs of the people. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5196, to establish a special council to study and make recommendations concerning the disposition of public service land and to establish a moratorium on transfer of land owned by public service companies for a period of three years. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5414, to extend from sixty days to two years the time period in which a municipality or the state may purchase public service company land, thus allowing sufficient time to raise funds necessary for purchase. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5438, to establish a two-year moratorium sale of public service company land and to provide for an orderly procedure for the disposition of such land. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5653, to provide funds for the purchase of surplus public service lands. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

No. 5995 (COMM) to provide for a one year moratorium on the sale of unimproved public service company land, during which time a study is to be made of the best potential use of such land. REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

Proposed 7602, to provide for a detailed and accurate inventory of water company lands. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7655, to prevent public service companies from purchasing land by eminent domain and then selling such land before a ten year period has elapsed. REGULATED ACTIVITIES. BOXED

LITTER (See Also BOTTLES AND CANS)

7609 (COMM) an act concerning litter control, to establish a concerted statewide program of litter control. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

OIL SPILLS

1504 (COMM) to delete the limitation on liability in sec. 25-54ee and to establish an oil spill revolving fund for the containment and removal of spills. ENVIRONMENT

PESTICIDES

329 (COMM) to eliminate the requirement of reexamination of custom tree workers since no other professional group is required to be re-examined and all workers do not use pesticides. ENVIRONMENT.

PHOSPHATES

7631 (COMM) to reinstate the ban on phosphates in laundry detergents in order to remove a recognized source of pollution from the waters of this state. ENVIRONMENT.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT - TAX CREDIT

Proposed 22, to encourage investment by business in pollution abatement equipment and research and development facilities by allowing a tax credit for such investment in the computation of state business tax. FINANCE.

5891 (COMM) an act concerning tax credits for expenditures for air pollution abatement and industrial waste treatment facilities, to require certification by the commissioner of environmental protection of the dollar amounts of expenditures for pollution abatement which qualify for the statutory tax credits. FINANCE.

PROPERTY TAX

Proposed 686, an act concerning a state board of property tax equalization and assessment, to insure comparability of local property assessments throughout the state for the purpose of administering state grants for schools. EDUCATION.

Proposed 7436, an act concerning municipal tax abatement on low or moderate income housing, to provide that in such abatement the municipality can be certain that state reimbursement shall be for the full amount of tax abated, to prevent occupants from bearing increasing costs of operation. FINANCE.

Proposed 7839, to provide an equalized grand list on a statewide basis. FINANCE.

Proposed 8123, an act concerning the establishment of a state assessment office, to provide towns and state projects with expert assessors at a reasonable cost. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY.

rivers

Proposed 7529, to preserve the natural beauty of state recreational and scenic rivers. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

SALT CONTAMINATION

6120 (COMM) to establish a commission on salt contamination of water supplies to evaluate road salt contamination in such public water areas and to develop standards for the application and storage of road salt. ENVIRONMENT.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS See EROSION

SOLID WASTE

233 (COMM) to amend the charter of the Connecticut Resource Recovery Authority to assure towns that their solid waste will be handled at the contract price in the event of certain contingencies. ENVIRONMENT.

1507 (COMM) to provide a procedure for administrative appeals to orders issued by the DEP commission with respect to solid waste. ENVIRONMNET

1499 (COMM) to allow the DEP commissioner more discretion to aid individual towns in contracting for demonstration resource recovery systems for improved solid waste facilities. ENVIRONMENT

6352 (COMM) to provide sufficient funds for municipal solid waste disposal during the interim before CRRA is fully operational. ENVIRONMENT.

7532 (COMM) to provide that CRRA shall develop in all solid waste recovery projects the capability to recycle and reuse solid waste produce from sewerage treatment facilities and to prevent the deposit of said produce in any landfill area or waters of the state. ENVIRONMENT.

7603 (COMM) to permit a municipality with no alternative method of disposal to continue using existing waste site until regional resource recovery site is operational. ENVIRONMENT.

7678 (COMM) to prohibit state grants to municipalities which do not comply with voluntary waste disposal plans. ENVIRONMENT.

7684 (COMM) to provide for a legislative study commission on the transportation of solid waste. ENVIRONMENT.

8191 (COMM) to prohibit grants to cities which have not complied with waste disposal plans. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY.

TRANSMISSION LINES

932 (COMM) to eliminate overhead electrical transmission lines in cities and towns. REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

Proposed 1005, to mandate that the Power Facilities Evaluation Council consider economic and reliability factors when establishing regulations for utility line undergrounding and to provide a nine month period within which decisions must be rendered to the Council. REGULATED ACTIVITIES. NOW COMM.

TRANSPORTATION

73, resolution concerning withholding acceptance of the 1975 master transportation plan. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 271, an act re-establishing the Connecticut transportation authority and providing for mass public transportation, to meet the economic, environmental and energy needs of transportation in the state. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 423, to provide a moratorium on highway construction for two years. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 690, an act concerning the establishment of the Connecticut public transportation authority, to properly develop and plan all aspects of state transportation systems. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 751, to improve mass transit. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 753, to assure that highway construction is sufficiently evaluated in terms of state financial needs, energy efficiency and air quality standards. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 5207, to establish a statewide bikeway system and to provide funds to municipalities to build bikeways. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 5325, an act establishing a commission to study mass transportation in Connecticut, to provide recommendations on current needs. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 6031, to assure that Connecticut has a mass transit system which is comprehensive, statewide and takes fullest advantage of federal programs. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 6177, an act concerning combining the transportation fund with the general fund, to allow the general assembly to approach budgeting and estimating in a more logical and reasonable manner rather than two separate entities. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY

Proposed 6874, to revitalize the state's railroad system and provide greater service and efficiency. TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed 6914, to prevent monies earmarked for mass transportation purposes from being used to construct additional highway lanes in the state. TRANSPORTATION.

WATER QUALITY

Proposed 1305, to require sewer systems in high population density areas in the state. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. BOXED

1500 (COMM) to establish eligibility for federal water pollution control planning grants pursuant to section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as defined in sec. 25-54b. ENVIRONMENT

1515 (COMM) to enable the DEP commissioner to act before a facility or condition is created when it is found that such action is proposed and that the result of such action reasonably could be expected to result in pollution; and to alert prospective land purchasers of possible water pollution problems associated with the development of land to insure that they take the necessary steps prior to acting to insure that pollution will not result. ENVIRONMENT

Proposed 5352, to provide financial assistance to local units of government for operation of sewage treatment plants. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5654, to provide that state health department sanitarians apply municipal on-site sewage disposal standards when such local standards are more stringent than those of the state. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7636, to eliminate phosphate, chemical and salt pollution from the state's rivers and streams. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

WETLANDS

Proposed 5037, to provide notice to potential buyers of properties that such properties are subject to the provisions of the inland wetlands act. ELECTIONS. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5047, an act concerning a study of the inland wetlands act, to determine the effect of the act on municipalities. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 5341, to amend the inland wetlands act (a) to bring timing requirements for public hearings and for adoption or denial of applications into conformance with zoning requirements; (b) to provide for extension of time for the wetlands agency to make a decision as per zoning requirements; and (c) to require public notification of boundary changes. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5413, to retain local option to regulate any activity affecting wetlands or water courses even when conducted by a state agency, department or commission and to require them to apply for a local permit before conducting such activity. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 5652, an act concerning the granting of permits by inland wetlands agencies, to provide for the best utilization of the lands of the state. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 7499, an act concerning repeal of authority to establish stream encroachment lines, to provide for the control of alluvial land under the inland wetlands act only. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM. (CHANGED DRASTICALLY)

Proposed 7574, to devise a means to compensate landowners whose property is declared to be tidal wetlands and are unable to receive full value for their land. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 7680, to allow the department of environmental protection to have notice of public hearings on local inland wetland regulations and to allow said department to participate in such hearings. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

Proposed 7685, to provide regional appellate administrative review of orders, actions, etc., of the commissioner of environmental protection, districts or municipalities pursuant to the inland wetlands and water courses act. ENVIRONMENT. NOW COMM.

8369 (COMM) to clarify existing ambiguities in the inland wetlands and water courses act. ENVIRONMENT

ZONING

807 (COMM) an act concerning a challenge referendum to zoning changes, to allow for more public review of zoning changes. GENERAL LAW.

Proposed 5934, an act concerning the balancing of property rights and environmental considerations. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

Proposed 5935, an act concerning the waiver of certain zoning and subdivision regulations where they conflict with land conservation goals. ENVIRONMENT. BOXED

5940 (COMM) to allow persons who purchase land for use as a future homesite to be able to build on that land even if new zoning regulations affecting building lines or permitted building size are in effect without the inconvenience and expense of obtaining a variance. GENERAL LAW.

Proposed 7767, to provide for a study of present zoning policies and a formulation of a state zoning policy. STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

7826 (COMM) an act concerning waiver of planning and zoning commission regulations, to allow municipalities some discretion with regard to subdivision regulations. GENERAL LAW.

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Environment Committee has been slightly reorganized. The new membership is listed below. The addresses of the members may be found in the January Bulletin, or write to the legislators at the State Capitol, Hartford, Connecticut, 06115

SENATORS HANSEN (Chm.), 30th District; MURPHY, JR., 19th; Gunther, (Ranking Member), 21st.

REPRESENATIVES CIAMPI (Chm.), 76th District; METRO, 64th; PAWLAK, 105th; CAMPBELL, 118th; GILES, 4th; HENDEL, 40th; JULIAN, 52nd; BERTINUSON, 57th; MC MANUS, 88th; TRUGLIA, 145th; MORIARTY, 80th; ALLYN, 43rd; MC CLUSKEY, 86th; WALKOVICH, 109th; SERRANI, 144th; SCULLY, JR., 75th; O'CONNOR, 50th; AHEARN, 55th; GRANDE, 79th; ANDERSON, 106th; MAHONEY, 13th; Harlow, (Ranking Member), 66th; Osiecki, (Ranking Member), 108th; DeMerell, 35th; Manchester, 135th; Stober, 42nd; Francis, 100th; Sayre, 68th; Tiffany, 36th; Matthews, 143rd.

With the next issue, the Bulletin editorship changes hands, as the original editor moves on to new duties.

The Citizens' Bulletin was begun a year and a half ago, to provide the citizens of the state with the information they - you - would need to participate effectively in the decisions and actions affecting the environment.

Continuation of that participation is vital - particularly now. Priorities are in some cases shifting, new crises emerging, and only through continued, dogged work and watchfulness can such a goal as environmental quality be gained and maintained.

Thanks and good luck to all of you who so effectively participated in the past, and to all who worked such long hours on the Bulletin - especially Deborah Dumin, whose drawings spoke more effectively than words, Sid Harmon, who painstakingly printed the issues on the DEP press, usually against a tight deadline, Helen Savoca, who translated reportedly awful handwriting into countless precise pages, Marsha Venuti, who in her all-too-brief time as assistant editor expanded the range of the Bulletin considerably, and Barbara Bojko, who mastered the intricacies of second class mail, and with Rosemary Gutbrod and Monica Sidor saw to Bulletin distribution.

ERRATA

The elusive mistake has struck - twice - in back issues.

The November '74 Bulletin issue, page 34, fourth paragraph, first column should read "...Vermont in 1970 passed its innovative state law 250, a section of which created a state body to regulate development on elevated areas 2,500 feet and above" - NOT 5,200 feet. The numbers were transposed in typing.

The title of the lead story in the January '75 issue is erroneous - DEP was not, as stated, four years old in October '74. It was three years old and beginning its fourth.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STATE OFFICE BUILDING HARTFORD, CT. 06115

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